







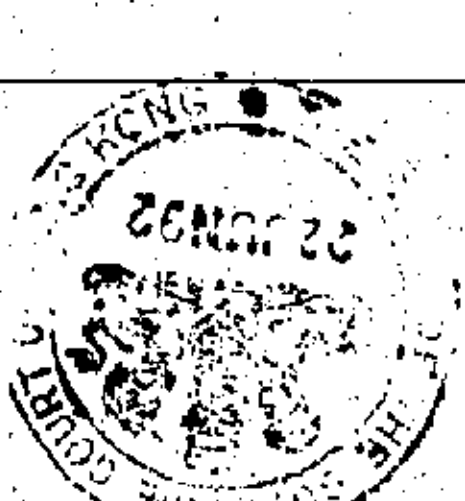
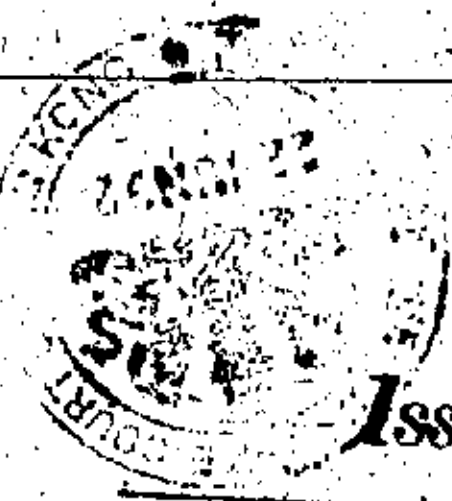


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Issued with the "Hongkong Daily Press," 23rd June, 1892.

# Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong.

QUOTATIONS FOR MAIL OF 23RD JUNE, 1892.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1892, 4.00 p.m.

STOCKS.	CAPITAL.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	WHEN PAID.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>									
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	\$10,000,000	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$5,380,000	\$30,966.58	30/- for 1-year ending 31st Dec. 1891	Feb. 23, '92	105 p. ct. prem., sellers.
Bank of China, Japan & S's, Ltd.	\$2,000,000	199,875	\$210	\$210	\$225,629.13.7	\$23,020.18.9	1890 issue 1/3 1890 issue 1/3	Mar. 7, '92	7 3/4, sellers.
Do. Founders		1,350	\$21	\$21			48 per share	Feb. 14, '91	\$282.
National Bank of China, Limited	\$1,000,000	100,000	\$10	\$10	First year.		First year		55 p. ct. dis. sales.
Do. Do. (Founders)		1,000	\$10	\$10			None		\$220, sellers.
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>									
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$2,500,000	10,000	\$250	\$250	\$390,000	\$483,905	25 per cent. for 1890	Oct. 12, '91	\$89, sales & sellers.
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$2,000,000	24,000	\$83.33	\$83.33	\$700,000	\$247,418	15 per cent. for year ending 30th June, '91	Sept. 18, '91	\$69, buyers.
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$1,000,000	5,000	\$200	\$200	Tls. 280,000	Tls. 49,860.99	5 per cent. Int. for '90 & 6/8 Int. on Reserve	Apr. 29, '92	Tls. 235, sales & sellers.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	\$900,000	8,000	\$100	\$100	\$340,000	\$64,665.65	\$6 per share	Mar. 19, '92	\$162, buyers.
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	\$2,500,000	10,000	\$250	\$250	\$550,000	\$511,107 estim.	Interim dividend 10 per cent. for 1890	Jan. 4, '92	\$90, sales & sellers.
Straits Insurance Co., Limited	\$3,000,000	30,000	\$100	\$20	\$25,000	\$21,615.09	5 per cent. for 1890	July 4, '91	\$142, buyers.
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>									
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$2,000,000	8,000	\$250	\$250	\$1,080,000	\$308,833	\$18 per share for 1890	Mar. 11, '92	\$273 1/2, sellers.
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$2,000,000	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$779,000	\$245,296.47	\$6 per cent. for 1890	Feb. 28, '92	\$84, sales.
Singapore Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$3,000,000	30,000	\$100	\$20	\$710,000	\$132,968.87	5 per cent. for 1890	Mar. 18, '92	\$154, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	\$1,800,000	80,000	\$20	\$20	\$11,975.91	\$126,352.17	None		\$72, sales.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$1,200,000	60,000	\$20	\$20	\$39,000	\$201.36	4 per cent. for 1-year ending 31st Dec. '91	Feb. 1, '92	\$30, sellers.
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$250,000	5,000	\$50	\$50	none.	\$282.67	2 1/2 per cent. for 1890	June 1, '91	35 per cent. dis. sellers.
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$20,000	20,000	\$50	\$50	none.	\$3,243.10	None		\$27, sellers.
China Mutual S. N. Co. pref. shs.	\$400,000	10,000	\$40	\$40	\$900,000	\$3,670.63	5 per cent. for year ending 30th June, '91	Sept. 28, '91	\$37, sellers.
Do. Do. ordinary shares.		10,000	\$40	\$40	\$40,781.90	\$2,354.17/5	Int. div. of 4 per cent. p. an. for 6 months to 30th June, 1891, on former constitution.	Oct. 24, '91	\$29, sellers.
Steam Launch Co., Limited	\$100,000	2,000	\$50	\$30	none.	\$3,770.56	3 per cent. for 1-year ending 30th June, '91	Sept. 1, '91	par, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$1,500,000	15,000	\$100	\$100	none.	\$12,637.08	Final div. of 15 per share making \$11 for 1891	Mar. 21, '92	\$125, sellers.
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$700,000	7,000	\$100	\$100	none.	\$31,431.91	8 per share for 1890	Mar. 28, '91	\$30.
Punjom Dun & Mantan Mining Co., Limited	\$800,000	60,000	\$10	\$10	none.	\$334,201.45	None		85 cents, sales & buyers.
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	Fcs. 4,000,000	8,000	Fcs. 500	\$121.58	none.	\$221,973.95	None		\$175, sales.
Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.	\$575,000	115,000	\$5	\$5	none.	\$35,409.38	None		10 cents.
New Lousia Mines, Limited	\$125,000	25,000	\$5	\$5	none.	\$15,974.33	None		\$1, sellers.
Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$180,000	18,000	\$10	\$10	none.	\$4,574.12	None		\$1.50, buyers.
Jelebu Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$225,000	45,000	\$5	\$5	\$40,000	\$4,574.12	forward as usual, 10 p. ct. for 1-year ending 22 p. ct. for year	May 20, '92	\$3, sales & buyers.
Raub Australian Syndicate, Ltd.	\$1,000,000	1,000,000	\$1	\$1	none.	\$4,719.9	None		50 cents, sellers.
Société Française des Houillères du Tonkin	Frs. 4,000,000	8,000	Frs. 500	\$300	none.	\$58,608.47	None		75 per cent. dis. sellers.
Dock, Wharves & Godowns, Hongkong & W. P. Dock Co., Ltd.	\$1,562,500	12,500	\$125	\$125	none.	\$13,905.01	7 per cent. 1-year end. 31st Dec. 1891	Mar. 1, '92	81 per cent. prem.
Hongkong & Godown Co., Ltd.	\$1,000,000	20,000	\$50	\$50	none.	\$15,459.84	7 per cent. for 1891	Aug. 2, '92	\$50, sellers.
Wanchai Warehouse & Storage Co., Limited	\$260,000	2,600	\$100	\$97 1/2	none.	\$478.25	3 1/2 per cent. for 1-year ending 31st Dec. '91	Jan. 28, '92	\$40, sales.
LAND, HOUSES & BUILDINGS.									
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Limited	\$5,000,000	50,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,210,000	\$32,406.61	Final div. \$2 1/2 per share making total div. of \$4 1/2 per cent. for 1891	Jan. 26, '92	\$38, sales & sellers.
Kowloon Land & Bldg Co., Ltd.	\$500,000	6,000	\$50	\$50	none.	\$247.16	None		\$7 1/2, sellers.
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$825,000	12,500	\$50	\$50	none.	\$1,374.17	60 cents	July 30, '91	\$20, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co., Limited	\$300,000	6,000	\$50	\$50	none.	\$709.90	2 per cent. for 1-year ending 31st Dec. '91	Sept. 7, '91	\$25, sales & sellers.
Do. (new issue)	\$500,000	6,000	\$50	\$50	none.		50 cents p. share 1-year ending 31st Dec. '91	Sept. 7, '91	nominal.
Austin Arms Metal & Building Co., Limited	\$200,000	4,000	\$50	\$50	none.	\$18,638.62	None		\$6.
Humphreys' Estate & Finance Co., Limited	\$130,000	13,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	\$2,169.11	14 per cent. for 1891	Mar. 25, '92	\$18 1/2.
Do. Debitors	\$120,000	12,000	\$10	\$10					\$18 1/2.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>									
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$1,000,000	20,000	\$50	\$50	none.	\$31,829.19	None		\$5, sales.
China-Borneo Co., Ltd., in liq.	\$750,000	7,500	\$100	\$55	none.	\$237,624.55	None		\$7, sales.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	\$600,000	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$140,000	\$15,538.47	Final dividend of 7 per cent. for 1891, total	May 10, '92	\$15, sales.
Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd.	\$100,000	20,000	\$20	\$5	none.	\$468.84	6 per cent. p. an. for 1891	April 1, '91	par, nominal.
H. G. Brown & Co., Ltd.	\$300,000	6,000	\$50	\$50	none.	\$1,319.63	Final div. \$1 per share equal to 6 p. ct. for '91	April 20, '92	\$24, sellers.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	\$300,000	30,000	\$10	\$8	none.	\$90,604.73	None		\$92, sellers.
Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.	\$250,000	5,000	\$50	\$50	none.	\$1,604.14.8	10 per cent. for 1890, and 2 1/2 p. cent. bonus Aug. 9, '91	Feb. 12, '92	\$115, sellers.
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	\$10,000	7,000	\$20	\$20	\$25,000	\$1,629.07	\$6 per share for 1891	Feb. 12, '92	\$35, buyers.
Hongkong High Level Tramways Co., Limited	\$180,000	3,600	\$50	\$50	\$1,000	\$5,445.76	6 per cent. for 1891	April 5, '92	\$14 1/2.
H'kong Brick & Cement Co., Ltd.	\$125,000	1,250	\$100	\$100	none.	\$2,084.66	Final div. 16 per cent. making 24 per cent. for 1891	Feb. 12, '92	\$68, sellers.
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.	\$100,000	4,000	\$25	\$25	none.	\$29,657.69	None		\$45, sellers.
Crickshaw & Co., Ltd.	\$100,000	10,000	\$10	\$10	none.	\$419.30	3 per cent. for 1891	Feb. 16, '92	\$7 1/2, sellers.
H'kong & China Bakery Co., Ltd.	\$30,000	600	\$50	\$50	none.	\$646	None		\$12, buyers.
Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.	\$12,000	1,200	\$10	\$10	none.	\$82.55	5 per cent. for 1891	Mar. 14, '92	\$12, buyers.

LOANS TO IMPERIAL CHINESE GOVERNMENT.	AGENTS FOR THE LOAN.	AMOUNT OF LOAN.	PAR VALUE.	OUTSTANDING BONDS.	WHEN PAYABLE.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
Chinese Govt. 8 per cent. Silver Loan 1894	H.K. & S. S. Banking Cor.	\$1,594,700	\$500	679	15 Oct. each year until 1892	14 per cent. prem. buyers.
Do. 7 per cent. Do. 1896 E	Do.	Tls. 767,200	Tsals 250	2,895	31 Mch. and 30 Sept. each year until 31 March 1917.	10 per cent. prem. buyers.
<b>DEBENTURES.</b>						
H.K. Hotel Co. 6 1/2 % Mortgage Debentures 1889	Do.	(1) \$400,000	\$500	800	Half yearly, on 15 April and 15 October.	par.
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. 4 1/2 % Debentures of 1891	Do.	\$500,000	\$250	2,000	Half yearly, on 1 April and 1 October.	par.
China Merchants S. N. Co. 7 1/2 % Mortgage Debentures	Do.	(2) \$200,000	\$100	1,100	Quarterly on 1 Sept. 1 Dec. 1 March & 1 June.	1 per cent. prem. buyers.
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin 8 1/2 % Debentures	The Company	\$600,000	\$100	all	1890 or earlier at option of Co. on 6 months' notice.	par.
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. 6 1/2 % Mortgage Debentures	Do.	\$50,000	\$100	all	Half yearly, 30 June and 31 December.	par.

(\*) Equalization of Dividend Fund. (†) Depreciation and Insurance Fund. (‡) Reserve and Depreciation Fund. (§) Fixed Reserve Fund.  
(1) Outstanding \$300,000. (2) Outstanding £134,000.



shown, and the post will be conferred on

There has not been much claim in filling the post vacated by Mr. FRANKLIN CHACE, the appointment of Mr. E. A. WILSON, to the post of Acting Attorney-General, was gazetted on the 18th inst., according to instructions from the Secretary of State. Mr. ACKROY, who is now in England, was able to urge his claim in person in Downing Street. That claim, as we stated the other day, is particularly strong, as he has been in the Colony for a long time, and might have been rewarded in another colony had some transference of judges been in contemplation. This has not proved to be the case, and Mr. ACKROY has secured the position, which he will certainly go to with satisfaction. He has always been a hard working and painstaking official, and when he came here as Registrar found an accumulation of arrears which he soon reduced and brought his work up to date. As Acting Attorney-General he has not a very good record, but undoubtedly has conscientious and painstaking Judge, and has had a valuable experience here that will stand him in good stead. The post of Registrar is now vacant, though possibly the next issue of the *Gazette* may contain notice of the appointment of Mr. A. G. WILSON to the post of Registrar. Mr. Wain because we understand that only barristers are eligible for the substantive appointment. In that case the Colony will lose a most capable Police Magistrate, a loss difficult to replace from among the probable candidates. The under-Deputy has been filling the place in the vacancies in the service. Rarely meet good magistrates, chiefly owing to entire want of experience and their utter lack of legal qualifications.

AND NOTICES TO MARINERS.

of the Imperial Maritime Customs." Mr. HERRITZKY, Commissioner of Customs at Amoy, in his report on opium for 1891, also refers to this matter. He says that the "mission" ships in opium pay no duty and of likein, being probably loaded on the "most part at out-of-the-way places; but the danger it runs of seizure by pirates at sea and by highway robbers on land is so great that it cannot be sold for much less than can opium of the same quality. The difference, however, is sufficient to render it impossible for the duty-paid drug to compete with it, and at present shipments to these places are, it is stated, made solely as a convenient medium in which to realise the proceeds of production abroad and to enable the Chinese Government to make the sale of the opium representing a somewhat less sum than the cost of permitting bullion would be. The evil of, of course, an increasing one, and as the Imperial Government derives no revenues from this smuggled opium, it is imperative that it be put a stop to without delay. The only means of doing this would seem to be either to extend the jurisdiction of the Foreign Customs régime throughout this province or to insist that all junks clearing from Singapore with opium shall enter into a bond before the Chinese Customs, which shall be forfeited in the event of the junk and likein on the quantity carried, or report at the treaty port nearest their destination, and pay to the Customs there, prior to landing their opium, the duty, etc., leviable upon it." The first remedy proposed by Mr. HERRITZKY, namely to extend the jurisdiction of the Foreign Customs régime throughout the province, would, he thinks, undoubtedly be the most effective, and it would, moreover, enable the Chinese Government to make a valuable experiment, which if satisfactory could be subsequently extended throughout the eighteen provinces.

CHINA.

allow him to speak the present language, and to be  
readily recognised by the large upper store-  
rooms which they have erected. In the  
form and height of these buildings they  
have most certainly erred, and caused  
much annoyance and loss and depreciation  
of property to their native neighbours, who  
are now obliged to build high-headed  
disregard of local custom and native lan-  
guage is very regrettable, and does not make  
either for righteousness or the prosperity  
of their mission work. Upper store-  
rooms and high buildings in conspicuous places  
are now everywhere to be seen, and  
Chinese private family life and  
the great depreciation of property. The  
Chinese ideas—all them superstitions is  
you will—of *feng-shui* cannot bear high  
chimneys and verandas overlooking the  
privacy of family domestic life. Removing  
the native people to the upper store-rooms  
increases necessitates much expense, and the  
landlord is condemned perhaps to see his  
house unoccupied, or obliged to part with it  
to the missionaries at a sum below its  
value. One missionary has been known to  
remark regarding his neighbours' houses  
that he would have been a good extension  
"that he might be driven to erect an upper  
storey" had clearly mistaken his vocation.  
He ought to have been a broker or a  
jobber. But to return to our unities: the  
Chinese people are not so stupid as they  
are often represented. They are not  
really so much eccentric and perhaps a little un-  
reasonable, and we can sympathise with  
the missionaries in Peking desiring to have  
their sleeping apartments raised somewhat  
above the foul dust and reeking odours of  
that evil smelling and intrusive storey  
of the native dwellers. But the missionaries  
really most unwelcome intruders, should  
despouse as far as possible to avoid giving  
cause of complaint in this direction, and  
more especially should be careful not to en-  
tail depreciation of neighbouring property  
by the addition of one storey to a house  
which the addition of one storey to a house  
hardly have had the effect said by the re-  
spondent above quoted to have been pro-  
duced. It would not, we imagine, be either  
healthy or pleasant to live in bungalows  
peaking or even a bungalow, raised, as  
the Chinese people are, by the native houses  
dominate the single stored native houses  
with the earth for their floor. In the south  
of China there is not the same prejudice  
against two or even three-storied houses  
both of which are common enough not  
only in Canton but in many of the towns  
of Kwangtung.

Even in Canton, however, the twin spire  
and lofty roof of the Roman Catholic Church

communication to the western borders of Kansu the power of holding Turkestan would be largely strengthened, to say nothing of rendering western Chihli, Shensi, and Kansu accessible from the coast instead of being, as at present, practically cut off from any source of supply in case of famine. Thereafter, would also quickly prove unenumerative, not on account of the passenger traffic—though that would be great—but as means of transport for produce. In sections of plenty there is no market for the surplus, and in sections of want there is more than will suffice for local wants. The construction of a great North-Western railway in China would be a serious work, but not too formidable for the Chinese Government to undertake, and will no doubt some day be commenced. But how many families will desolate the country before this means of prevention is provided?

**THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT  
—AND THE HUMAN TRACTS.**

A pamphlet on the Human anti-foreign literature has reached the printer, and the *Minister's Office*, and is entitled *The Human Tracts of China*, which produced the Anti-Christian and Anti-Foreign Riots of 1891. Analysed by a Szechwan Patriot "We thought the "Complete Picture Gallery," published some time ago at Hankow, had reproduced pretty well all of this literature, and the collection hereafter is a new addition to the "Shocked and Scandalized" conditions in the shape of beliefs inciting the people to exterminate the Christians, and on one tract there is a rough illustration of a sword on which are characters, which he translates to read:—"A new sword for the massacre of Protestants and Romanists." That the Chinese might make no mistake and massacre some who were not Christians, the writer says the following provision was made:—"A tract in verse, written in large characters, detailing the chief crimes of the Christians and their punishment, is to be posted up outside each door. The elders are solemnly charged to teach the young how to sing these lines (a call written for the purpose) and to punish any who refuse to do so, the word of the destruction." It would be of the foul accusations and slanders made on the missionaries and their converts at this stage; they are now sufficiently known to both here and, we hope, in Europe. But the greatest fact that a great and vile conspiracy was being hatched in the province. How last year to bring about a general assumption of the missionaries, failing success in driving them out by burning and destruction, their dwellings, remains, and this injury has not yet been stoned for

PROVINCE.

have escaped without punishment, even the decree ordering the degradation of **Chen Huan** being a very unsatisfactory document, acquitting him of the actual authorship although placing him under arrest. The Chinese government has not been able to do anything to prevent the riot. Had the Peking government been in earnest in wishing to inflict just punishment they would have banished him without ceremony. They have been compelled to take some notice of the indictment brought against **Chen Huan**, but they have not been willing to do more than to order him to leave. They were responsible for some of the riots to go without course. Quite recently, too, there have been fresh riots in Fukien, and the other day news came from Szechuan that the Viceroy of that province was extending special orders to the military authorities to be armed with anti-foreign leaders, were tramped through the province selling them and haranguing the populace against the "foreign devils." If this statement be correct,

been efficiently grappled with and the sufferers supplied with enough food

ness official doings of late years—then in the past, the Foreign Ministers should move more vigorously to demand satisfaction for the riotous and lawless aggressions committed in the Yangtze Valley last summer. It is notorious that but for the presence of the foreign consuls not a treaty in port on the Yangtze would feel secure. How long are the foreign Powers to be the sine of police? There apparently is no end to this period. There can be no sense of security established until China has been made to feel, by having to yield an important concession, that such outrages are really dangerous to her own peace and security as well as those of her foreigners who, on the faith of the treaties, have taken up residence on her inhospitable shores.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

[illegible]

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT  
—AND THE HUNAN TRACTS.

to the privilege of teaching students. (This benefit is perhaps the greatest and it is one of the chief reasons for the success of the College of Medicine for Chinese, the classes of which are held in this institution. So long as your family doctor has a large Hospital such as this and will devote himself to bettering and elevating you need not be afraid but that you will have a much better practitioner and one always in touch with the advances in the science of medicine. The College of Medicine for Chinese as you can examine by telegraph the leading lights of the profession to your bedside. Therefore it is essential to those who are desirous of bettering themselves and are provided with the means of acquiring knowledge and by subscribing to this institution you are doing good to a large number of people. It is necessary that the doctors you doctor and thereby yourself and family. This constitutes a roundabout way of arriving at a reason why you should go round with the but in the end it is the only way to get the best and the most important part to be attained, and I am convinced that the Chinese in Hongkong give generally by the civil practitioner, being admitted to the profession of medicine, and the Government of the London Missionary Society wants to get rid of us they may. But let me warn the London Missionary Society that were such an action taken it would be a great loss to the community as it stands, and under the present constitution and especially under the new who are spread over the London Missionary Society, it is not possible for this institution the work could not go on, but on the other hand the public of Hongkong have reason to call their physicians to the aid of the Government and the Government has the assistance of the civil practitioners to practice in this institution.

The resolutions were then put and carried without discussion.

THE PUNION AND SUNGHEE DUAN  
SAMANTAN MINING COM-  
PANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of share-

Orange (Chairman), D. Gillies, T. E. Davies,

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF  
HONGKONG.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, the object of this meeting is sufficiently set forth in the no-

The following is the report—  
The Council of the Diocesan School and Orphanage have much pleasure in presenting to the subscribers and friends of this institution their twenty-third annual report.  
The financial statement shows a credit balance of £1,000 10s. 6d. at the 31st March. The kind gift from the Hongkong Jubilee Committee and the offerings from the Peak Church, St. Peter's Church largely contributed towards this satisfactory result.  
The school has been well spoken for itself. Since it was drawn up and read at the previous giving in February, two new Masters, kindly chosen in England at great expense of time and trouble by our late Honorary Secretary, Rev. W. Jennings, have been sent to take place of Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson, who died last October, and Mrs. Macphell, who resigned in March. Messrs. Lee and Cooke are trained and experienced masters who have had considerable experience in English schools and in the management of the school.  
The addition to the building mentioned in the last report is now happily well on towards

1.—That it is desirable to reconstruct the Company and accordingly that the Company be wound up and

As the Trustees of the land on which the school now stands had been long absent from the colony, and the Committee was not a legally constituted body, it was found necessary to petition to obtain the Government's sanction to the proposed action. In order to hold the piece of land kindly presented to the school some years ago by the Hon. Mr. Chester, to obtain an Ordinance incorporating the school, and to obtain the Government's sanction, the Legislative Council on the 23rd of May this year. By the sanction of H. E. the

The CHAIRMAN—No. We hope that every shareholder in the old Company will apply for

of the Institution which will in future be known as "The Diocesan School and Orphanage."

His Excellency the Governor kindly took the chair, the annual prize was given to the scholar who was well pleased with what he and Lady Robinson saw that of his own accord, he offered to become a subscriber to the funds of the institution.

In the usual table below of the classification of the scholars, we are well pleased for the first time we have no girls. Twelve years ago the Committee decided not to receive any more girls as boarders for want of suitable accommodation; a few continued to attend as day scholars. The Diocesan School and Orphanage Society has established a boarding school, and the Government and others have efficient day schools for girls; it is considered best to confine the benefits of this institution to boys.

The following is the classification of the scholars on 1st day scholars; as well as 17 boarders and 19 day scholars or reduced fees. The Committee

It is proposed to obtain fresh capital for the purpose of resuming possession of and working Jalla Mine under the management of Mr. T. Blaney.

**CLASSIFICATION.**

Extinction	Boarders.		Day Schoolers.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Europeans	4	7	3	2	13
Canadians	42	3	3	24	72
Abnatives	15	15	58	36	104
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>151</b>

\* Since the 31st March the balance of the Building Fund mentioned in the financial statement has been increased to \$1,000,000, the contractor, to that amount has been paid, and the balance of the fund has been returned to the fund through the failure of the New Orleans Bank.

The correspondent of the *Yas*, *Abnatives*, telegraphed from Raymon that on the afternoon of the 12th instant a destructive fire took place there in which over two hundred houses were burnt, including the village of the Abnatives, and the school-house. Great loss is reported, but no injury to persons.



